NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome LUCY RUSHITON'S NEW YORK THEATRE Nos. 723

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, Hotel. - East Lyane.

GRORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREES, BALLADS, MUSICAL GRES. &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 1 West Twenty-fourth street.—Stage Struct

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite fetropolitan Hotel, -- Ermiop AN Singing, Danging, &c. --TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-ton Dawing, Bublisques, &c.—Irrland in 1836, or, 788 Dark Hour Before Dawn.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

ANTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE (Clinton Hall), -- ETHI OPEN MINISTRILIST, SINGING, DANCING, AC.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-CLINTON HALL, Astor Place.—SHARSPERRAN READING MISS AZULE STARR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. --

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth street—Upon every morning and afternoon,—New Contactions of Wan Views AND-HISTORIC POSTRAINS. Free to the public. DERBY PINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway .- Ex

LATERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at 361

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, March 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

Saveral unimportant matters occupied the chief at tention of the Senate during yesterday. A rewas adopted looking to the granting disabled Union soldiers the privilege of peddling without license. A bill making Canfornia and Louisiana one jud.cial district case came up on the report of the committee recommending that John P. Stockton is entitled to the sea

mending that John F. Stockton is entitled to the sear, but no conclusion was arrived at, the Sonate going into executive session and soon after adjourning. In the House the memorial of the Iowa Legislature saking government aid for the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad was referred to the appropriate committee. The joint resolutions and amendments to the Agricul-The joint resolutions and amendments to the Agricul tural College bill were, after some discussion showing mitted to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senathospitals and revenue cutters used during the war wer Appropriation bill were referred to the proper committee Commerce. A lengthy message from the Presi-dent regarding relations with Mexico and the in-ternal condition of that country was ordered to be printed. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill came up in the House yesterday. The tenth Senat necessary to the survey of the fishing coasts and fine closing up of the Reciprocity treaty was concurred in When the amendment ferbidding in the future the print ing of the features of any living person on the public money came up several members humorously discussed it, Mr. Brooks, of New York, indulging in personalities regarding the public printer. All the Senate amendments were smally concurred in. The Committee on Invalid Pensions has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing totally disabled volunteer officers on the

mesongo of the President conveying inform tion to the Rouse regarding the internal condition of Mostoo covers a letter from the Mexican Minister to Secretary Seward of singular and interesting import. The Mexican Minister, M. Romero, states, under date of the 9th inst., that information derived from a highly reliable source indicated that Napoleon had decided upon another policy in Mexico, and that he now proposes to abandon the unpopular and imbeetle Maximillian and to make Marshal tion to the House regarding the internal condition expresses the ophion that there is no doubt that this ity absurd project is seriously meditated by French Emperer.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the petition of Hugh R. Wilson, Claiming an interest in the Underground Railroad great, was submitted. Bills were introduced amending the New York city sewerage act, granting the Or ton Commissioners additional powers, authorizing the Pacific Steamship Company to increase their capital to fifteen millions, and providing for the pay ment by New York city of certain annual sums for th

In the Assembly the Niagara Frontier bill was dis-cu-ed, and made the special order for to-day. The New Capitol bill is set down for the special order for this coung. The bill extending the term of the Justice and Clerk of the Eighth Judicial district of this city to mior 31, 1869, was passed. The Pro Rota Freigh bit was advanced to a third reading.

EUROPE

The Cunard steamship Australastan, from Liverpoo March 10, via Queenstown March 11, arrived at this port published in our early elitions of yesterday.

Reports from Washington express the belief that the
President will yet the Civil Rights bill lately pussed by

ongress

Fall details of the news are now given in our Supple.

words and little deeds, but both Austria and Pross a way making moves which seemed to indicate a set purpose eting to extremes. The London Funday Garette newly established semi-official paper, deciares that Eng ediation in the quarrel has been asked and refused

Our Paris correspondence among other interesting

be there what New York can do in the way of volun-

The two Peruvian iron-clads so long detained in Eu rope were said to have sailed for the Pacific to take part in the war of Chile and Peru against Spain.

The Fenian situation was unchanged. There was a

report, generally regarded as not authentic, that Head Centre Stephons had escaped to France.

A pleasant and cordial reception had been given to the commander and officers of the United States war ship Canandaigua by the Irish at Belfast.

In the London money market, on the 10th, United States five-twenties closed at 70% and British consols at

86% a 87. MISCELLANEOUS

Orders have been issued for the fitting out of a special squadron to look after the interest of the government off the British North American coast; and we shall soon have a fleet in the eastern waters fully equal to that

Yesterday was the spring opening of the milliners, nd the beautiful weather and elegant and novel displays of the modisies attracted large crowds of admiring ladies city. While there has been no great change in the shape and style of the bonnets of the ladies, new and peculiar trimmings give them a novel appearance and conceal their origin. The gypsey bonnet which failed to become popu-lar last winter is evidently to be forced on the ladies for the spring and summer. Numbers of them were visible on the streets yesterday, and attracted much ob-servation by their novel appearance. Our fashion arti-cle in another column describes in a bighly interesting

metropolitan establishments yesterday.

At the Fenian headquarters, Uhion square, matters remain unchanged. The alleged escape of Stephens from Ireland is not generally believed by the Brotherhood in

unriers appear to act as if a crisis were on. Eno mounts of money and "other valuables" are received The military organization of Sweeny permeates Manhat tan Island as well as New Jersey and the entire country A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held in Williamsburg last night, which was addressed by General Sweeny and other prominent leaders of th

John H. Lockwood brought an action yesterda against Albert P. Luch, in the Supreme Court, circuit Part 1, before Judge Sutherland, for the recovery of \$3,709, alleged to have been advanced to the defendant for stock of the Silver Creek Copper and Lead Mining Company, which stock afterwards proved to be valueles Fraudulent representations on the part of defendant to plaintiff were asserted. The jury brought in a verdict for

plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

A verdict for \$1,500 was rendered yesterday in Part 1 of the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge James against Robert Jardine and another, street contractors in favor of Lyman E. Spaulding, for injuries received in being thrown from his wagon in July last, while riding down Third avenue, near Eighty-sixth street. The wago in which plaintiff was seated was upset by coming is contact with a flag left in the street by laborers employed by defendants, who were excavating in the vicinity.

In an action brought by a young lad against the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, in the Superior Court, yea-terday, Judge Monell decided that the law was that passengers had no right to get off our .city cars while in motion between the upper and lower crossings, in con-sequence of the ordinance recently adopted by the Com-mon Council. He added further that passengers, after notifying conductors that they desire to get off, can leave the car unless it is stopped at the proper place, and that the companies are responsible for result

The triel of Theodore Yates for the murder of police an Curran, in October, 1864, which has been going on efore the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer for the last four days, terminated yesterday, when a ver dict was rendered of murder in the second degree, th penalty for which is imprisonment from ten years to lifetime in the State Prison. The prisoner will be senenced one week from to day.

A San Salvador merchant named Jose Antonio Gonzalez has applied to Socretary Seward for payment by the United States for goods shipped from this port in the bark Golden Rule and destroyed by the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama. Mr. Seward has replied to the party making the claim that the United States cannot assume any responsibility for injury suffered at the hands of British subjects or the rebels whom they aided.

Coal has suffered another heavy decline. In sales made yesterday of Scrunton coal a decline was shown of 75c a \$1 27 per ton for lump; \$1 65 a \$1 88 for stove; 70c. a 72c for egg, and comparative rates in other qualities and sizes. This ought to reduce the retail price to about

The Sanitary police seized in Washington Market on no

and one sheep and one hog.

The splendid Opera House of Mr. S. N. Pike, at Cincin nati, caught fire last night from an explosion of gas, and at an early hour this morning was fast approaching com-plete destruction. It was probably the finest music hall in the country. The loss is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars, but will doubtless reach much more, as

the building originally cost four-fifths of that sum.

Another great fire in the Pennsylvania oil region has nearly destroyed all the machinery of the wells at Petroleum Centre. The fire, begin ning at the Ocean well, extended down the run and various buildings, and presenting one of the most fearful scenes of conflagration ever witness of. The tanks, machinery and bouses of the Ocean, Philadel phia, Arctic, Patterson and Decker, Nos. 19 and 20, and the wells of Breeden & Myers and Breeden & Tennen were destroyed. The damage is roughly estimated at \$150,000. The Bennehoff and Oil Creek Railroad sus-tained some damage. One man named McKenzie had died of his burns, while three others are reported badly

burned.

The second floor of Nos. 183 and 185 Seventh street were badly damaged by fire yest rday morning. The house No. 1 Benson street was similarly damaged to the extent of about \$900

The residence of Dr. J. W. Spott, at Astoria, was en tirely destroyed yesterday morning by fire. The repair, machine and car shops and engine house of the Passumpric Railroad Company, at St. Johnsburg, Vt., were destroyed on the 21st inst., with a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. The office of the Halifax Sus was wrned to the ground the same day.

Kate Krause, a little child of five years, was acc

dentally burned to death yesterday in 161 West Forty sixth street. A storm which reged on Tuesday night in Ohio, Indi

ana and Kentucky destroyed several buildings in Cou-nellsville, Indiana, and blew down a pier of the Cincin-nati and Indianapolis Railroad bridge near that place. If freight train run off the broken bridge, severely injuring the engineer and firemau.

the engineer and fireman.

The master mechanics of Brooklyn held an adjourned meeting on last Wednesday evening, when a permanent organization was effected and resolutions adopted againsthe increased rates of wages about to be asked by organ

An auction sale of government transports we now yesterday morning at the Erie basin, South Brooklyn but out of five vessels that were offered but one was sold The bidding was very low and dull, and as the price offered was not half that at which the steamers were offered was not half that at which the accument walled it was thought best to withdraw them. The machinery of the steamer lilinois was sold separately, and it is understood that when the machinery is removed the vessel will be converted into a quarantine ship for the Southern despatches and newspaper extracts which w

give this morning allude to the recent stagnation which has failen upon the cotton market in the principal ship-ping centres of the staple at the South. Dulness, with a down and treatment pung centres of the sape at the South Patters. The a downward tendency, is the prevailing feature. The receipts of centen at all the Southern ports from the close of the war up to the 13th inst, are given as one million eight hundred and sixty thousand bales. Will regard to the coming crop of the present year there are numerous and widely varying prognostications, som estimates putting it as low, owing to the poverty of the planters and the scarcity of labor, as one million bales. The stock market was rather singgish yeaterday, but closed firm. Gold closed at 128.

There was no improvement in business yesterday a compared with the previous days of the week. Nearly Il kinds of merchandise are a drug in the market an can be sold only at low prices. In some departments owayer there was a rather better feeling. Cotton wa moderate request and prices ruled firm Petroleum was more steady, with a fair demand. On Change flour was news mentions a project for bring up the Seventh regi-ment to Paris during the approaching exhibition, just to show the Parisians and the English polunteers who may power. Whiskey dull and nominal.

Currency and Finance-The Financial Centre of the World-Baron Roths-

We published a few days ago the higily eresting examination of Baron J. de Ro.ths child by the Superior Council of Commerce at Paris, on "the principles and general facts which regulate monetary and paper circulation." The well known character and position of this great financier give much weight to his testimony. The President of that mportant body before which he testified, M. Rouher, seemed to fully appreciate this when he said to M. Rothschild, "On account of the extreme importance of your opinions, and of your great experience, I think it useful to refer to certain points." And again, "It is, there-fore, not for us that you speak, but for the public, who will read the documents we shall pubish. You must understand the importance we scribe to opinions expressed by such an im-

posing authority as you are on such matters."

The subject that chiefly engaged the attention of the Council, and about which they nquired of M. Rothschild, was as to the position and principles of management of the Banks of France and England and their power ever the trade and financial affairs of the world. The object appears to have been to ascertain how far the Bank of France could extend its power and usefulness, both in the empire and hroughout the world, by any modification of its resent system. The Council seemed particularly desirous of knowing to what extent it ould be made to rival the influence or take the place of the Bank of England. This led to comparison of the two great national institutions, their systems and their influence, and elicited much valuable information, not only for the people of Europe, but for the whole world. We especially may learn a good deal that is useful just at this time, when we are passing through a mighty financial revolution, and when men's ideas here are so vague and insettled upon the subject.

That which should attract our attention most s the controlling power of these great national banking institutions, and particularly of the Bank of England, over the trade, commerce and financial conditions and operations of the world. By studying this we may adopt principles that are applicable to our own situation, so as to give us that high standing in monetary affairs to which our wealth, resources, geographical position and the greatness of the country entitle us.

Baron Rothschild does not hesitate to say to the French Superior Conneil of Commerce that the Bank of England leads all the other banks of Europe. When money is seen to be rare in England people open their eyes, no only at Paris, but at St. Petersburg, and everywhere. The situation is quite different from ours. The measures taken by the Bank of France do not produce the same effect abroad as those taken by the Bank of England" In another part of his evidence he says:-" A ventable bank is the Bank of England ; it is from it that emanate, so to speak, all little banks." Contemplating the immense power of this institution, which makes London the money centre of the world, we are naturally led to in quire the cause. How has this state of things arisen, and how is it maintained?

It does not come within the scope of this rticle to investigate the history of the Bank of England, or all the causes that have led successively to its present powerful position nor is it necessary. We refer, however, in another part of the paper, to some of its struggles in those trying periods when efforts were made to return to specie payments. There are a few general principles that have operated to produce the result, and which must govern in all such cases Those we shall notice. The strength of this institution lies primarily in its connection with the government. Strictly speaking it is a private corporation, or a corporation of indi-viduals; but the government has always been identified with it and exercised a control over its affairs, particularly in critical times. The bank, at the same time, has paid attention to the wishes and necessities of the government. They have mutually aided and sustained each other for the public good. This, however has been less through positive or express laws, or through provisions in the charter, than from mutual interest and self-preservation. The relations of the bank to the government are based upon the principles of necessity and convenience more than upon an express formal compact, or any direct right to claim support on one hand or control on the other. Like the binding force of the British constitution upon the people, these obligations be tween the bank and the government are based upon fundamental principles of what is just and proper more than upon any written com pact. Both form a beautiful system of check and balances which are tacitly acknowledged and submitted to for the welfare of the country But though the bank has this connection with and support from the government, it is no like the old United States Bank, or what ou present national banks may be-a dangerou political machine. It comes to the rescue of the government in times of war or of any grea crisis, but it does not exercise power in the political affairs of the country, nor is it dangero to the liberties of the people. Like a child from its birth, it has grown up through a long period of years and a succession of encoun-ters with the storms of life to be a giant in strength. It has profited by experience, and the statesmen of England have assisted in ma turing its growth. It has passed through many severe ordeals, especially during and after th wars with Napoleon, and when spasmodic efforis were made to force specie payments; but since the act of Sir Robert Peel, in 1844, it has stood upon a more impregnable foundation It regulates the currency of Great Britain, public credit, the exchanges of the world, and, in a great measure, the operations of commerce. When speculation is rife and danger is coming it "puts down the brakes," as was said in the Superior Council of Commerce, and when it is safe to go on again it lifts them up; that is, in other words, it contracts and expands and raises and lowers the rate of discount according to circumstances. Such is the great, safe and politically harmless power of the Eank of England-a power which is felt throughout the

Now, what is the instruction we may draw from this? To regulate our financial system our banks and the currency upon consilir sound principles. The same system may no suit our condition precisely, but the general principles are quite as applicable. Let us have some great and similar controlling institution in the United States, and at the commer- | paye just given evidence of immense military

civilized world.

cial metropolis. It does not matter what it may be called-a Board of Control of the Currency, a Commission, a Bureau or anything else. We do not mean an establishment like the old United States Bank, nor the so-called national banks-nothing that can be used as a political machine or a great private monopolybut something over which the government will have a control for the benefit of the public. The government, and, therefore, the people, should have the sole benefit of the circulating medium; not private corporations, as the national banks now have. Greenbacks should be the only currency, and this should be regulated by a board of control according to exchanges and the necessities of the times The government, acting with this board, could always keep a proper reserve of specie on hand as well as currency to put down the brakes or let them up, according to the neces sity of the case. We cannot return to the old shinplaster system of private banks; the revolution in our circumstances forbids this, and we suppose there are few who desire it. There is no other safe and sound system than such as we suggest. What is to hinder this country becoming what England is in controlling the finances and exchanges of the world? We have greater wealth and infinitely greater resources. We produce the greatest amount of preciou metals and cotton, which are the principal regulators of commerce and exchange. Why should we permit others to use them for that purpose? Why should we not use them so ourselves? No country is placed geographically in such a favorable position. We have Europe on one hand and Asia on the other, and all the wealth and trade of the rest of the Americas at our door. We have grown up to the point when we can lay solidly the foundation for such pre-eminence. We can avail ourselves of the experience of England and other nations. All we need is sound legislation, net to tamper with our healthy legal tender currency, and a uniform and permanent system of management. That will bring specie payments and make this country the financial centre of the world.

THE DISSENTING CARINET MEMBERS HARLAN AND SPEED .- It is generally understood that while all the other members of the Cabinet, either actively or passively, concur in the President's policy of Southern reconstruction and restoration, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, and the Attorney General, Mr. Speed, are unreserved in their advocacy of the policy of Thaddeus Stevens and his Reconstruction Committee. These two Cabinet members hold that the lately rebellious States are wisely excluded from Congress, and ought to be excluded until they shall have given more ample ecurities for the future than the guarantees oyalty and good faith exacted by the Presi-Measrs. Harlan and Speed, therefore are not calculated to promote the ends unity and harmony in the councils of the adration; and it is a maxim as old as the doctrines of Christianity that "a bouse divided against itself cannot stand."

The President is well known as a man disposed to exercise and allow a liberal margin in behalf of the freedom of speech and individual opinions. He is naturally disinclined to interfere with the exercise of this great right in any way, unless where interference may be argently demanded, in view of his duties to the country and the people at large. Hence his indulgence to the members of his Cabinet. While they faithfully administer the business affairs of their respective offices be recolls from the idea of their removal upon differences of opinion. But when their discordant views are calculated to embarrase his efforts to carry out the leading ideas and measures of his administration, surely if his dissenting subordinates cannot be brought to recognize the propriety of their voluntary retirement they ought to be removed. Messrs. Harlan and Speed are in this category. They are in a false position, and their adverse opin ions are calculated to place the administration in a false position. Having taken their stand against the President's policy, every consideration of dignity and delicacy ought to suggest to riety of retiring, or at least of giving their official chief the opportunity of ac-

epting or declining their resignations. It is not only the right but the duty of the President to have a Cabinet that is unit in support of the leading measures of his administration. He must be the mas ter of his Cabinet, like Jackson, or he will be come their servant, like poor Pierce and Buchanan. Mr. Johnson, for the present, may be satisfied that he is strong enough to bear the pressure of two or three dissenting members; but the experiment must eventually bring him to the alternative of a change. A timely and graceful resignation of all the members of the existing Cabinet would be a good movement on their part; but in reference to Mesers. Harlan and Speed they certainly ought to place themselves right before the country, either by proclaiming their cordial adhesion to the restoration measures and views of the President, or by retiring from the service of an administration which they cannot cordially support.

CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS ON OUR FRON TIRRS.—The condition of things on our North ern and Southern frontiers at the present moment presents a very extraordinary appear ance, and not altogether explicable. When the United States was a small Power of about three or four millions of inhabitants, and grea only in its moral attitude, we had no trouble with our neighbors on either side of the border Canada, indeed, was not only friendly, but evinced a growing desire toward annexation while in Mexico we might count upon an ally and a friend. But now British guns are pointed at an American city across the St Lawrence, and on the Southern frontier the bayonets of a foreign army, whose uniform were never seen on this continent before except as friends, can be seen glistening in the out on the other side of the Rio Grande, within view of our troops; the tattoo of their drum can be heard in the streets of our cities, and our vessels are seized by the authorities of foreign prince.

From the foundation of this government th principle has been maintained that no Euro pean Power should establish itself on this con tinent. We are the natural protectors of the small republics around us, and the prope arbiter, if any arbiter be required. This prin ciple was respected while we were a very small nation; yet, singular to say, now that we have become the leading Power of the world-

and polis cal power by the suppression of the greatest re. 'ellion known to history, and are able to protect all the neighboring republics of South America - we are menaced on both frontiers by foreign trees and batteries. If Canada was willing at one time to cast ber fortunes with this country, she is not so now; and who can blame ber! Can we ask her to share the responsibility and the de bt of a possible foreign war? Affairs upon the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande have come to a pretty pass. Can any one explain the rea on? Can Mr.

THE SPRING SEASON. - The spring of nature is just opening, and the spring of far bion made its bow to the public of the L'etropolis yesterday. See report in another column. The almanac is not always authority on the beginning of spring, neither is the weather; but the modistes regulate the spring opening ex cathedra. There is an old proverb that o.ve swallow does not make a summer; but the dvertisements of the milliners and dressmakers always make a spring. Nature is ca pricious, but the modistes are inflexible. This class appear to have the seasons under their control, and no one disputes their dicta.

This year they have happily hit upon the right time, for the weather is most propitions. We can see the hyacinths blooming, and almost fancy that the woodland flowers are beginning to peep up from their late bed of snow. The lowers which owe their birth to art, and not to nature, are now abundantly distributed in the windows and showrooms of the millinery establishments. Like the Secretary of th Treasury, bonnets are decidedly going on the principle of contraction rather than expansion but this does not affect floral ornamentation Everything rich, rare and beautiful recommends itself to the taste of the ladies and the pockets of the gentlemen.

To the latter there is something more refreshing in the anticipations of what is to follow the "opening day" of spring. We will soon have our Derby Day on the Paterson race course, and fast horses, with shining coats, will soon be trying to outdistance time on the popular trotting grounds. The yachts will be unlocked from their icy moorings and be affoat again, with their white sails spread upon the blue waters. The verdure of our glorious Park will begin modestly to peep out from the gray and russet mantle that has so long enveloped it. "The green" will soon assert its supremacy there, no doubt to the immense delight of the Fenians, as well as to a great many much more sensible people. When folks get over their perennial trouble with the landlords, and are quietly settled down to the contemplation of at east one year's peace, they can begin to look forward to the pleasures of the coming sensor at the watering places or in the mountains Released from the frozen bonds of a long and dreary winter, every one begins to look forward to some enjoyment in the approaching genial season to compensate for the almost hermetical seclusion to which we have been ondemned for the past four months.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE GAS MONOPOLIES. A bill has passed the State Senate incorporat ng a new gaslight company in the city of Brooklyn. This measure has been brought about by the gross extortions of the gas monopolies in that city. These grievances have been long borne, but at length have aroused practical opposition in the organization of a rival company by the consumers themselves. What is a necessity at this time in Brooklyn has long been a most decided one in this city, and petitions, numerously signed by citizens of the highest respectability, have been pouring into the Legislature praying for gas reform. This prayer has been so far heard as to cause a resoution to be introduced into the House requiring the gas companies of this city to furnish the Legislature with specific information in regard to the manner in which their business is conducted, their mode of computing the amount of gas consumed, their rates of charges, &c. It is full time that these gas monopolies wer

hauled over the coals. They have waxed fat and insolent by their extortions upon the community. Their corporations are rigidly sealed against outside people, and their stocks command a very high premium. Seldom one hears of gas stock for sale unless to close up an estate. They forget their histories when they conduct themselves as they do now. Their charter privileges were granted when New York was comparatively a small city and had a meagre opulation. It was not then easy to forese the immense and rapid expansion of the city. either in business, wealth or people; and exclusive privileges were conceded them under mistaken idea of the future growth of the city and of the future uses to be made of these privileges by the monopolies. Not content with these special grants, they have from year to year imposed upon consumers new extortions and more arbitrary and vexatious regulations. They increase their rates at will, and adopt just such meters and take such men as col-lectors as will best suit their avarice and There must be some means of protect-

ing the public, notwithstanding these special privileges, against these gas extortionists. It has been proposed to incorporate companies with power to introduce a new and better style of gas, charging forty or fifty per cent less than the rates exacted by the present monopolies. This is a good plan if bonest and capable men conduct the new companies; a poor one if speculators or dishonest persons control them. The Legislature should closely scrutinize this material point when the matter comes under their consideration. In order to reach gas reform in other communities it has been proposed, as in Ohio, to constitute the office of a eneral gas inspector for the State. We do not believe that a plan like this will work well on large scale. It might, however, in the absence of other more effective remedies, operate beneficially in a compact community like the city of New York. At any rate the present Legislature, if it pretend to take any cognicance of the complaints and burdens of the people, cannot adjourn without providing remedies against the extortions of the gas monopolists of the cities of New York and

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE FOREIGN MAILS.-For some time past we have had to complain of the loss of several of our foreign exchanges, and we have heard also from our correspondents, agents and subscribers in Europe and the West Indies that the HERALD frequently fails to reach its destination. We have made every effort to ascertain where the fault lies, and we can only !

conclude that these papers are abstracted from the bundles on board the steamers. They are allowed, no doubt, to lie very loosely about the vessels, and probably the passengers occasionally help themselves to a little information on the news of the day, and then consider that the paper has done its duty, without any regard to the inconvenience which we or our correspondents and subscribers have to suffer. We therefore hope that the officers of the steamers will pay some attention to this matter, and keep the newspaper bundles in a secure place.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES-FAST AND SLOW

TRAINS .- There is considerable noise made, both at Albany and Washington, about railroad legislation, but all the efforts in that direction do not appear to accomplish anything practical. The greater proportion of this no doubt grows out of the annoyance of the public at the present regulations of the companies. We would suggest that the railroad companies can obviate all this difficulty by a better arrangement of their trains, which will not only prove advantageous to themselves but to the public generally. That is by running certain trains at an advanced speed and at an increased rate of fare. There is no reason with a train cannot be run between New York and Washington in seven hours. This, of course, would be more expensive than at the present rate of speed; but let them charge from one-quarter to one third more. They will find plenty of men ready to patronize it at even that rate of fare: Time I valuable to our business men, and they will be willing to pay more to be taken to Washington in six or seven hours than they will in ten or twelve, as now required. One train each way every day at this speed and price would greatly relieve the other trains, and make the journey more comfortable to those who prefer to take more time in the journey and pay less money. The system is already in practize on many of the roads which have their express, way and emigrant trains. All that is necessary is to extend this principle and add one more to the class of trains. It will not be necessary to change the character or speed of present trains-let them remain as they areunless it is to take off one and substitute another of increased speed in its place. It may be said that the railroad companies will not do this, for the reason that it will not pay; but let them try the experiment for a month. We believe that it will prove remunerative. The system has proved a success in England, and there is no reason why it should not here. At all events let the experiment be tried; that is the only way to test it.

THE HERALD AND THE CANADIAN PRESS .- The papers of Canada are abusing the HERALD for reporting the Fenlan movement. The English language is ransacked and exhausted to find epithets and adjectives to fling at us. "VII-lain," "scoundrel," "blackguardism" and such choice terms decorate the congenial columns of these Canadian chaps. We advice them to keep cool, take the matter more easily and display less intemperance. If they differ from the HERALD in opinion let them express their views courteously, put their argum before us calmly and strongly, and use decen and moderate language. At present they only render themselves ridiculous. They remine us very forcibly of what the press of this country was twenty or thirty years ago, before journalism. Then the papers were owned and conducted by politicians, whose only object was to get office, and who had no indepe of character, very little education and no lite rary ability. These editors abused each other roundly upon every possible occasion, and in-dulged in all sorts of vituperation against anybody who was opposed to them in politics or upon a point of principle. But day has followed night, the world of newspapers has kept moving, journalism has become a regular profession, and now, with very few exceptions, the press of the United States is reformed. In course of time-perhaps in a few years after Canada is appexed—the Canadian editors will learn to write very differently and much more like gentlemen, statesmen and scholars. We certainly indulge this hope, notwithstanding the fact that the present performances of th chaps would lead any but the most sanguine of philosophers to despair of their improvement.

THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR IN RUCO ISLAND. - The republicans have put up a candidate without a platform, and the democrate have put up a platform without a candidate.

Amasements.

Miss Azile Starr, a young lady of this State, the daugh who has a penchant for the stage, and who has received, who has a penchant for the stage, and who has received a course of tuition in elecution from some of the best masters, is to make her debut as a Shaksperian reader at Clinton Hall this evening. She will give passages from Hamlet and Julius Caear, as well as from the pathetic and humorous American poets.

FRANK DREW IN BROOKLYN.

Frank Drew, the celebrated Irish comedian, has ar anged a splendid dramatic entertainment to be given a he Brooklyn Academy of Music to morrow (Saturday evening, when the Colleen Bawn, or the Brides of Gac-ryowen, will be performed with a fine cast. Frank Drev r will appear as Mites na Coppaleen. Mr. J. M. Ward will recite chamus O Brien. Great anxiety is manifested to witness these fine impersonations

Jersey City News.

PASSAGE OF THE JEFFET CIT POLICE BILL.—The Jeresey City Police bill, providing for the appoints sent of commissioners by the Governor, was presented, to the Assembly yesterday afternoon, when the ame adments Assembly yesterday afternoon, when the annument made by the Senate were concurred in. The bill was immediately forwarded to the Governor and now only awaita his signature to become a law.

ARRIVAL OF SCHTMEN TROPOGRAMED RECEMBLE.

Colonel McDanlels, of Richmond, Va., who be as leased the

Hoboken Course at Seacaucus, arrived fr om the Soyesterday with fouriesn thoroughbred of cehoraes, with which he proceeded to Seacascus. The Colonel was accompanied by over twenty of his former slaves, old and young, of both sexes.

Severe Storm at the , West.

Cincinna at March 22, 186 aging to properly in the heighbor hood of Connessville, Indiana. Several buildings were blown down, and one of the pieze of the bridge of V, a Cincinnati and Indian apolis Junction Railroad was | destroyed. A freight train ran into the charm, and the engineer and fireman were severely injured. The stor m was felt at Indianapolis. Louisville, Ecansville and other points west. At Hyde Park and Evanaton, Illine is, there were ballstones of imsense size, breaking gir as and destroying the contents

of greenhouses.

The M alden Merderer.

Bostis, March 22, 100

The following are the reasons assigned by Edward W.
Green, the Maideu murderer, in his petition to the respective to the presence Court, sake any for a writ of error.—First, that the court had no por our to enter judgment, and award sentence of dealy, against the defendant, upon his plous without the V terrention of a jury. Second, that the pleas of the Ferndant in legal effect is not such an admission of rile as will support the sentence passed in the pleas of the William and the court of the court